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PIKERS WILL TURN OUT IN A MONSTER PARADE

"Pike" Day at the Fair Will Be Notable Among the Notable Days of the Exposition.

MANY MILES OF FREAKS

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ST. LOUIS, May 29 .- All world's fair visitors, present and prospective, are looking forward with interest to Saturday, June 4. which will be official Pike day.

The chief feature of the day will be the grand parade of the Pikers, including all the men, women, children and animals that go to make up the great gathering on the Pike. Nearly fifty big amusement concesthe scene will be one of extraordinary bril-Practically every human costume will be represented in the parade, from the swell dress of the American and European to the simple gee-string of the head-

the geisha girls of Japan, the dainty maidens of the Chinese village, the singing beauties of old Ireland, the dancing girls of Constantinople, Morocco, Seville, Paris and other gay countries and capitals The Tyrolean beauties will be there, with gallant yodlers of their clan. The tomen acrobats will take part and the Hofno, Indian, Eskimo, Ainu and other women will add to the gayety and the vari- his short term of office.

All sorts and conditions of men will be in the parade, including some of the most of floats, soldiers, Indians, horseback riders and animal cages. Grotesque conceplons will not be missing. The concessionsay that the parade on Pike day will so far surpass that of the opening day of the fair that it will be altogether a new spec-

LONG-STAPLE UPLAND COTTON IS VALUABLE

Nearly 105,000 Bales Produced Last Year-Better than the Egyptian Product.

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- In a report issued by the Department of Agriculture Herbert J. Webber, the physiologist in charge of the plant-breeding laboratory, estimates that the production of long staple cotton in the United States in 1903 reached nearly 105,000 bales. He says the growing

The production, the report says, is caith the different varieties now known, Il ranges of length of staple from one and one-fourth to one and five-eighths inches can be provided. The report says they probably are better adapted to cultivation in this country than any of the Sea island or Egyptian kinds.

BRAZIL'S DISPLAY OF WOOD AND MINERALS MANY WAYS OF CARRYING

Over 900 Specimens of Wood and Many of Metal to Be Presented to an American School.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ST. LOUIS, May 29 .- Included in a display of 900 specimens of wood at the world's

fair by the Brazilian government is a coat of arms containing 124 different varieties selected from the extensive forests of that country. In Brazil's mineral display there is nearly every kind of precious metal. The exhibit is counted as one of the best in the department of mines and metallurgy. When the exposition is closed these exibits are to be presented to some Amer-Ican University, but Commissioner De Car-valho is not decided as yet upon the insti-tution to be favored. Brazil has one of the handsomest build

ings in the foreign section. During the ex- dog sledge used for carrying the mails in position many important functions will be leld inside its spacious walls.

REMARKABLE EXHIBIT

OF SEEDLESS APPLES doubtless has covered many miles over

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ST. LOUIS, May 29 .- Several bushels of seedless apples from Colorado are on exhibition at the world's fair. This improved seedless apple, like the seedless orange, is through the dense forest and the mail carthe result of the scientific work of horti- rier on snowshoes in the great timber disculturists. The apple tree is blossomless, and the fruit is free from worms and hardy enough to endure the severest frost. The plossomless feature of the new tree is one of its most striking peculiarities, and will make it a favorite with fruit growers, especially in cold climates. Already seedless nurseries have been started in several States, and seedless apple buds are in great demand. John F. Spencer, the producer of the seedless apple, is experiment-ing with various varieties.

Bishop Horstman Goes to Rome. CLEVELAND, May 29.-Bishop Horstman will leave to-morrow for his ad limina visit to the Pope at Rome. The bishop will remain at Philadelphia until Wednesday, arriving in New York in time to sail

CURZON'S FIVE YEARS AS VICEROY OF INDIA BRING GREAT RESULTS

England Acclaims Him as "The Great Proconsul" for His Work for Empire.

VIEWS WERE BROAD

And His Plans Were Laid with Far-Sighted Care and Along Far-Reaching Lines.

Correspondence of the Journal.

LONDON, May 17 .- The return of Baron Curzon of Kedleston to England, after five years' absence as viceroy of India, is causing every act of his administration-its motive, its method and its effect, current and ultimate-to be discussed, analyzed and weighed as the acts of a British administrator have never been discussed, analyzed and weighed before, and the consensus of public opinion-official and of the nation's press and citizenship-is that he has done well to a superlative degree.

The press of all parties lauds him for the ability and fearlessness with which he has carried out his far-reaching plans, and these are commended for the broad and formulating them. He is acclaimed with one accord as "The Great Proconsul," and the Daily Mail declares that a hundred years hence may be too soon to arrive at an accurate appreciation of the magnitude

from the ever-changing East, and no man knows what the morrow may bring forth, Lord Curzon of Kedleston came home to unchanging England, after five years of arduous service and duty accomplished as viceroy of India.

wiser still-that the time for rejoicing is not when a man putteth on his armor, but when he taketh it off.

Now that Lord Curzon has come home to take a rest, after five strenuous years, in which, both by accident and design, the fullest opportunity has been given him in which to prove himself and the stuff of which he is made, there may perhaps be written down the main lines of the man's work, its characteristics, its present worth, and to a small extent its hope of life,

It is probably difficult for any one in the position of Viceroy of India to realize that there is more important and even more individual work than his own. In the practical, and not merely the nominal, especial attribute, a power that affects sions will turn out all their attractions, and | the well-being of a fifth of the human race, there must to many men seem to lie the greatest position that the march of events and the conditions of life still hold for the occupation of plain men. And yet Lord Curzon has never failed to realize the actual fact. The very width of his attitude towards Indian imperialism has proved, unpleasantly enough to Beautiful girls from many climes will be some, that he regards the welfare of India Among them may be mentioned as but a part of an even more gigantic

> LIMITATIONS OF AUTOCRACY. Probably no one realizes more than Lord Curzon the limitations of his apparent autocracy, and the precarious and personal nature of all the policy that an individual governor general can carry through during

The durbar was at its height when a careless remark was made to a shrewd judge of famous Indian chiefs. There will be miles Indian affairs that a second and successful gunpowder plot upon Jan. 1 would make trouble in the administration of the counaires have been diligent in preparing to try. "Not in the least," he answered. "If make the best showing possible, and they every soul here, viceroy included, were every soul here, viceroy included, were blown sky high this minute the wheels of India would not pause or slacken for an instant." So mechanically perfect is the routine of the country that not only no one person, but no reasonable number of

persons are now indispensable. A certain amount of outward show can be effected, but, to use a homely parallel, the real difference between the working and the output of India under a first-rate and under a second-rate viceroy is about the difference-much discussed and much advertised, but as affecting the mass of occupations, ludicrously small-between a more. Monsoons mean more than gov-

Even more exasperating to a man in is the time limit to the regime he has at last succeeded in establishing. Whatever his capacity, with Lord Curzon's departure from the empire, when he finally leaves India, will depart also his power to move one finger of advice or warning. The very isolation that enabled him before to carry out, in some measure, the schemes and mistrust of the future that must accompany the employment of what, after all, can be but temporary authority. Lord Curzon has a horror of ragged edges and outstanding disputes, and his successor will have to thank him for such a tidying up of dispatch boxes as is unparalleled in the history of the dependency.
In his peremptory veto of the Yunnan

THE MAILS EXEMPLIFIED

office Department Shows All

the Methods in Use.

ST. LOUIS, May 29 .- The many methods

of carrying the mail in the past and pres-

ent are shown by the United States Post-

office Department in the government build-

ing at the world's fair. The exhibit con-

tains pictures and models and a real Alaska

To this sledge are attached a train of

Alaska dogs, mounted and harnessed, look-

ing as natural as if alive. This train

the bleak and frozen territory in the far

The cowboy mail carrier on his trusty

steed, galloping across the plains with his

letter pouch, the footman carrying mail

tricts of the north are also shown in this

old-style buckboard, a reindeer sledge and

north, carrying Uncle Sam's mails,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.



BARON CURZON OF KEDLESTON. Things for India and for British Imperialism, Now Resting in England.



LADY CURZON. American Wife of the Viceroy of India.

route into China from Burma, by which he has saved the province from both complications and debt, though it required a strong man to cut losses as heavy as these; in his redelimitation of the Sikkim frontier, whereby a few hundred extra square miles of fairly good land have been added to the empire and a long-standing disagreement ended; in his assertion of our priority in Muscat and the upper shores of the Perwest frontier province; in the settlement of the Berars-a solution equally to the benefit of the debt-burdened Nizam, the Indian government, and the inhabitants of of the one source of oil in the whole of the British empire, Yenangyoung, he has exhibited the same width of grasp and estimate of concrete, abstract and contingent factors that promise all that the empire

STANDARD OF OFFICIAL WORK. Turning to home affairs in India, the main lines of the governing system have been permanently laid down for many versity. It may be true enough—it was said by years, and the first duty of a viceroy is to Thirdly, text-books are in future to be and men concerned should have behaved of a length that will render their learning so well under such trying circumstances. the viceroy in his earliest speech in India, see that the work is properly done along by heart impossible and it was quoted by him from some one | those lines. He is rarely called in to carry | The value of the changes may not seem through heroic measures; he is there to I great, but they go to the root of education see that the machine in his case works Oxford seems perhaps to promise less than well. Incluentally he must replace parts the viceroy anticipates.

A recent biography of the viceroy laid of it that are outworn, but his primary duty is to see to the working of an instru-

> for a similar purpose In smaller ways Lord Curzon has done a good deal, but it is perhaps juster to say that internal affairs in India are far more influenced by what he is than by what he

ment that, whatever its shortcomings, is

admittedly the finest ever devised by man,

Before moving a finger in a new direction he determined to test by high pressure the capacity of the instrument in his hands. By half a turn-more was hardly possible -he screwed up the standard of official work, and stood by to see if any part

worked loose under the strain. As he would be the first to admit, the civil and political services of India stood the test well enough, and the trifling nature of the reforms he then initiated is a testimonial to the soundness of their work. He reduced the inordinate burden of dispatch and minute writing that weighed heavily upon the more competent officials, and he readjusted the leave regulations, reducing the unsettling frequency of short visits home. Then he proceeded to overhaul in turn every part of the machine. It has been said that even the viceroy's five years of office are quite insufficient for any one to form a real opinon upon Indian affairs. But whatever criticisms Lord Curzon has received, it is admitted by all that he has brought to his work a wider and fuller standard than had been applied by any previous governor general If he has been unable, in the brief period of his vice reign, to carry many new meas-

ures through to completion it is due to three causes. The first is the slowness of moving the Oriental, the second is the disorganization in the body politic, the third, and by far the most important of all, is that he had no sooner seated himself firmly on his gaddi than an almost unprecedented famine broke out in the central provinces and the west, delaying the prosecution of other schemes and swallowing by millions of lakhs money that was badly needed else-

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

From this and from plague he has never been free. His exertions during the summer of 1900 reduced the disaster to the smallest dimensions possible, and his active support of extensive irrigation works will ever be recognized to minimize the always imminent cloud of danger that has always

Small changes dealing with the land laws have been made and some of the most "good" and a "bad" season in London-no effective and probably the most pleasant work done by the viceroy has been the careful restoration and up-keep of ancient buildings. Here Lord Curzon has lent his heart as well as his head. University education in India has been

for the last twenty years a remarkable ex-

ample of the unwisdom of grafting Occi-

dental methods en bloc upon the East. The whole system has failed. There has never been suggested an alternative for examination as a test of a course

sentient or a half-hearted successor, and evil has no alarming power to undermine the vicercy at his discretion in almont all the fulfilment therein of every misgiving a habit of mind and a point of view vastly | branches of Indian activity. older than itself, the trouble is obvious enough. In China, the examination schools of Canton and Peking form the nursery of all the forms of visionary folly, incapable government and cruelty that mark the Celestial administration. Somewhere between these two the examination system of India | may close this rapid survey by an unqualstands, and it must be obvious enough that | ified assertion of the viceroy's future it is British predominance that affords the I value to the larger empire.

opium-quickened memory of the Bengali babu the chance to climb by parrot-rote to small but responsible government employment, though at the same time it imposes a salutary check upon preferment by examination papers alone. But the evil was the matter with characteristic

To an outsider it looked as if the Indian iniversities were to be chastised with scor-The good old times when a man learned a grammar by heart and passed in Latin

without writing three lines of prose seem lder universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. No longer are they to collect and examine the pupils of educational institutions over which they had no control, and will ask in the future of minister of foreign in which they had not the faintest interest. All universities alike are for the future to be teaching foundations. Secondly, the residential colleges or hotels are to be reorganized, extended and placed

great stress upon his personal unpopularity. It is difficult to see why.

HAS MADE MISTAKES. It is true that Lord Curzon has made mistakes due to his temperament. His attitude towards the ruling chiefs on more than one occasion has not been happy. Nor was his attempt to extinguish the governorships of Bombay and Madras any more satisfactory. He has admitted some

It is only from the standpoint of his future usefulness that it is worth while to mention this side of his personality at | command, markedly on the Missouri, but all. The lack of personal magnetism is no also on the other vessels. For many min irreparable void. It would be easy to point | utes after the accident occurred on the Misyears who have come late to their kingdom any minute she might go to the bottom, of influence, and sensitiveness, the best | yet there was no flinching and no disorder instructor in this school, has not been de- among her crew. Although the veterans the. It is certain that a large part of the nied him. He is a man and an influence of aboard her were less numerous than the rewhich we shall stand in need, and by the cruits, every man performed his duty with standards of English appreciation, which a cool self-possession and courage which are somewhat less personal than those of gives us a right to feel grounds for entire India, his best work remains yet to be confidence as to the way in which any is his performance of social duties-ten

years afterwards who remembers either of Still, if it be worth mentioning, it should be said that in this he has been unusually good, and, to be frankly consistent in the matter, the debt that he and India owe to Lady Curzon is enormous. One cannot

eliminate the personal importance of the

lady-sahib as easily as that of her hus-One thing deserves notice. Lord Curzon is not really a very strong man physically. Under the strictest orders of his doctor much of his work has been done lying on his back, and his insomnla is proverbial. And, in spite of this, his industry has been almost superhuman.

Ten years from now will hardly be too soon to see what the results of much of his policy have been. Internally, the labors of a single governor general can hardcause much change, or, indeed, any change of a permanent nature—though we should not overlook the creation of the northwest frontier province, perhaps Lord Curzon's boldest and most far-reaching stroke. But the succeeding Viceroy finds do more in the future than will probably his hands unfettered, and the services within the somewhat narrow limits of his powers willing or obliged to take a new cue from him. Externally, however, one may hope that much has been settled, and settled for good. Problems remain, but the ground has been cleared and at least one

Upon the question of his successor much depends. The present viceroy has drawn within his reach much more than a less vigorous intellect could deal with, more, perhaps, that he could himself grasp were he to stay on. It is safe to prophesy that the next governor general, whoever he may be, will find it wise and necessary to redistribute the augmenting load of work, and thus at a stroke annul the ultimate principle of much of Lord Curzon's internal policy. On the other hand there will rethat lay nearest to his heart will operate of instruction, though its futility as a real main a precedent, valuable or disastrous acof this variety of cotton can best meet the against him. He may be compelled to touchstone of education, or even of learn- cording to the man in office for personal is admitted. In England, where the initiative and intervention on the part of But this decentralization will constitute no criticism of the present regime. It will

be merely a recognition of Lord Curzon's unusual talents and constitutional activity. And now, without attempting comparisons as invidious as unenlightening, one

"BOB WHITE" OF GREAT VALUE TO THE FARMERS

Interesting Exhibit of the Post- Destroys Weed Seeds, Cotton Boll Report of Entomologist of the De-Weevil, Potato Beetle, Chinch Bugs and Mountain Locusts.

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- The ornithological officials of the Department of Agriof the economic value of the Bob White, as the result of which it is now announced says: that that bird is "probably the most useful abundant species on the farms." Field ob-

servations, experiments and examinations

It is figured that from Sept. 1 to April 30. annually, in Virginia alone, the total consumption of weed seed by Bob Whites amounts to 573 tons. Some of the pests which it habitually destroys, the report which damages the cotton crop upwards of been known to cause \$30,000,000 loss in a

Auxious to Retain Dr. Shaw.

NEW YORK, May 29 .- The congregation

of the West End Presbyterian Church, of

Second Presbyterian Church, of Chicago.

tain locust, scourges which leave desolation Coming closer to civilization, the rural in their path and have caused losses to the mail wagon and city mall wagon, the elecextent of \$100,000,000 in some years. tric mail car and the postal car, as used on The report urges measures to secure the great railways of the country, are exhibited, giving world's fair visitors an preservation of the Bob Whites in this idea of the magnitude of Uncle Sam's mailcarrying business.

Steamer in Bad Position.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 29 .- The British steamer Rosetti, having on board forty- this city, to-day, by unanimous vote, de-five laborers from the United Fruit Com- cided to raise \$100,000 for the development pany's plantation, went ashore off Port of the church property and to make a sub-Royal last night while on her way to Bocas | stantial increase in the salary of the pasdel Toro, Costa Rica, and up to the present | tor, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, proon the French liner La Touraine Thursday | time all efforts to float her have proved | vided he will remain in the cit; and decline morning for Havre. He will be gone per- futile. The vessel lies in an exposed po- the call recently extended to him by the Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing

AMERICAN SILK CULTURE CAN BE MADE TO PAY

partment of Agriculture on Status and Prospects.

ALASKAN DOG SLEDGES SHOULD BE PROTECTED GREAT DEMAND EXISTS

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- Discussing the prospects for the slik industry, Dr. L. O. culture have been making an investigation | Howard, the entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, in an official treatise,

"The department is justified in its initiatory effort to create the conditions for a constant supply of cocoons. It can keep show that it consumes large quantities of up its reeling work and thus keep open weed seeds and destroys many of the worst practically the only market existing at insect pests with which farmers contend, present for a period which must be deterand it does not injure grain, fruit or other | mined by the will of Congress.

"The outlook for what we have termed a more natural market is problematical. There are many portions of the United States well adapted to silk raising, many ters, where labor can be employed pracsays, are the Mexican cotton boll weevil, tically at rates comparable to those of southern Europe. The establishment of a \$15,000,000 a year; the potato beetle, which silk mill in such a location, with its own cuts off \$10,000,000 from the value of the filature attached, with the surrounding peopotato crop; the cotton worms, which have | ple employed as operatives in both fliature year; the chinch bug and the Rocky moun- | pied members of their households engaged in silk raising in the spring, is feasible and can be made to pay. That in some of these ways the natural market will come seems possible, and even more than possible. "What the success of slik culture would mean to the United States is indicated by the importations of raw silk into the United States during the years 1892 to 1902

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used for fifty years by millions of Has been mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. whether arising from teething or other causes.

COMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT EXTENDED TO THE MISSOURI'S HEROES

The Dead Died for Their Country and Are Mourned as Having Nobly Done Their Duty.

TRIBUTE TO THE LIVING

Officers and Men of the Stricken Ship and of the Fleet Are Warmly Praised.

WASHINGTON, May 29. - Secretary Moody has issued a general order containing certain extracts from the reports of the conduct of the officers and men at t time of the accident on board that vessel on April 13; letters from the President to the Navy Department regarding the bravery of the officers and men of the Missouri; the extraordinary beroism shown by Chief Gunner's Mate M. Monssen, Gunner's Mate Schepke and Acting Gunner R. E. Cox, and also a letter from the President to the degrowing, and the present viceroy suddenly partment expressing his satisfaction with the behavior of the chaplain of the Mis souri, Father Gleeson, at the time of the

After reading the memorandum of th commander-in-chief, the President sent letter to the department, in which he first quoted from Rear Admiral Barker's repor the admiral's commendation of those men tioned, to which the President appende

"Although we must all of us be sad dened at so lamentable a catastrophe, and though every effort must be made and every energy bent to minimize the chance of the American navy that the officers The weapons with which men now make and practice in their use both indespensable in battle be utterly useless unless those handling them knew by actual experience their capabilities and power to utilize to the highest degree of those capabilities, and this power can only be acquired by practice, from which a certain amount of risk is inseparable. As I have already said, every effort must be made to minimize this risk. But after all such effort is made a certain amount of risk will still remain, and this risk must be faced in the same spirit in which the risk of actual battle is faced.

"This is expressly the spirit which was to other examples within the past twenty | souri every one aboard, her knew that at | emergency in battle or otherwise would be

of the fact that on the instant resumption of the target practice the marksmanship, if anything, showed a slight improvement after the accident. It was a good thing to have the Texas, for instance, as soon as she had rendered assistance to the Missouri, steam out to resume practice at the great guns and to make one of the best records that had yet been made.

"I congratulate and thank Admiral Barker and those under him for the showing that has been made. I have written separately concerning Captain Cowles's acting gunner, R. E. Cox, Chief Gunner's Mate Monssen and Gunner's Mate C. S. Schepke." In the course of a letter to the secretary of the navy after reading the report of the court of inquiry the President said regard-

ing the victims of the accident: "These died for their country as hor orably as if they had died in battle against an enemy. We mourn their fate, but we mourn it only as we morun those who fall bravely at the post of duty. The accident was due to no fault of theirs or of their comrades. It was one of those accidents against which we must guard with ceaseless vigilance and which we must discover cannot be entirely prevented under the conditions of preparation for modern warfare and which therefore must to this extent be accepted as we accept the risk of battle itself. The lives of those men were spent in the service of their country and their deaths were in her honor. Living and dying they showed that high fidelity to duty which can be rendered only by those whom the determination to do duty well behalf of the Nation I pay tribute of honor to the brave dead who died so nobly. To each one of the officers and men repre sented by the court as deserving and Chaplain Gleeson, the Navy Department has sent a copy of the general order with a commendatory letter. Especially commendatory letters have been written by ke, and to Monssen and Schepke medals of honor have been awarded. Because the law does not provide for the awarding of a medal of honor to an officer of the navy Acting Gunner Cox could not be awarded

DISH COVER HOLDER.

Furnishes a Place to Put the Tureen Top During Meals.

How many times have tidy housewives buried their faces in their hands and wept tendant removed the cover from the soun ureen and thoughtlessly laying it aside completely soiled the table linen with the drippings? It seems strange that a woman John W. Yerkes, of Kentucky, commisdid not invent some method of avoiding this calamity, but instead a man has come to the front with the very thing necessary to get around the difficulty.



COVER HOLDER FOR TABLE DISHES. The above picture shows an invention which has been patented within the past few days. It is very simple. A strong flexible wire forms the outline of a mat large enough to support a dish, and the wire is extended upward in such a manner as to afford a secure support for the cover of the dish. The mat part of the combination is filled in with a suitable woven and mpregnable material, which serves to catch ail drippings. Another patent advantage is that there is always a place for the cover when it does not occupy its normal position on the dish.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla promises te cure and keeps the promise.

HUNTER WHISKEY

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HEARST - BRYAN - GORMAN COMBINE HAS BUT ONE

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) iminary campaign work. The Republicans say that the figures soon to be published by and dangerous. Such war machines would | Carroll D. Wright will settle the question as to how well the prosperity of the country has worked in bettering the wages of

The Democrats are in a quandary to know what to do with Representative Bourke speech which Mr. Cockran delivered in he declared for free trade, and asserted to be the overthrow of protection, has been leading heading of the speech is, "The speech will be freely circulated by the Reublicans as containing evidence that the Democrats, out of the mouth of their most conspicuous leader in the House, are standing, not for a modification of the tariff or conservative lines, but, as Mr. Cockran put as the relic of feudalism and barbarism and

The Democrats say Cockran cannot commit their party to the issue of free trade; that he is too radical. But they are circulating the speech because it contains many good things apart from what it bold-

ly says against protection. And yet, out of his own mouth, Cockran will be confronted with speeches which he delivered in 1896, when he was supporting McKinley and standing by the money policy of the country, the gold standard, in which campaign he was frequently heard to assert that the laboring men in this country are the best paid and most prosperous in the world and that in no land under the sun does the laborer receive so large a share in what he produces as in the United States. But this year Mr. Cockran wants protection, which has made this prosperity possible, wiped out, and all customs houses abolished.

"It is an amusing thing to notice the peculiar views which men take of politics and means of averting, but the risk of which | an Iowa man of prominence in talking about the chairmanship of the Republican naplace. "I mentioned the name of Mr. Blythe some time ago and started to point out to one of our party leaders how fit and able he is to fill the place which Mark Hanna demonstratetd could be filled by a man who is big and broad and who has had has become part of their very being. On to do with the management of big affairs. was cut short in the discussion. I was asked if Mr. Blythe was not the attorney for the Burlington Railway Company, or of the parties to the merger in the Northwest. I admitted that he was, when I was informed that Blythe would not do. I was also told that the distinguished Republican the secretary to Cox, Monssen and Schep- favor of making Senator Aldrich chairwho objected to Attorney Blythe was in

do you think of that?" Then the Iowa man proceeded to say that in his opinion Mr. Blythe is admirably fitted for managing great political affairs. 'What is more," he said, "the Republican farmers of Iowa would be willing to trust him. They are for him. They do not believe that Mr. Blythe has hoofs and horns. They think of him now just as many people in this country, who at one time had erroneous notions regarding the character of Mark Hanna, came to look upon that late leader of the party."

In canvassing the field for the selecion of a chairman of the Republican naans here why the leaders have not hit upon sioner of internal revenue. Mr. Yerkes probably is the ablest Republican known in recent years from south of Mason and Dixon's line. He is possessed of splendid executive ability and has long been looked upon as a coming man in the affairs of the Nation. He is decidedly popular in the South, and it is believed he will again be selected to make a seconding speech in the convention this year. His seconding speech for McKinley in 1900 was one of the gems of the convention at Philadelphia.

JOHN E. MONK.



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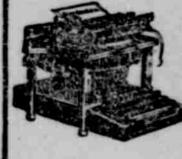
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